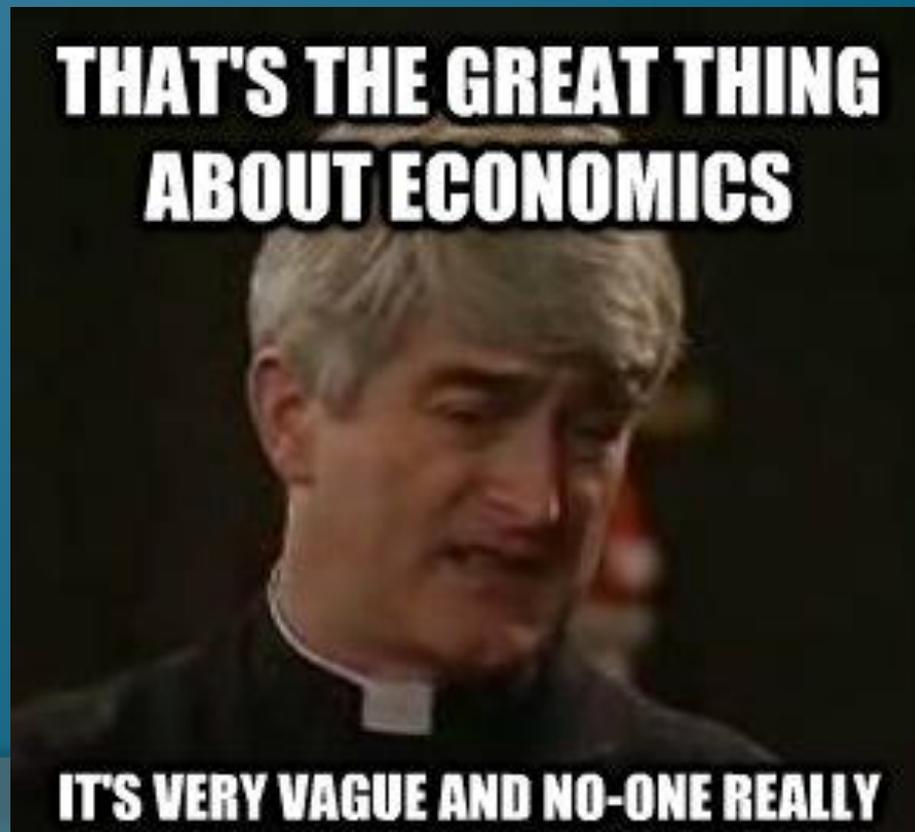


AP ECON: THE BASICS!



What is economics?

- Study of choices
- How do people deal with scarcity?
- What is given up in the choice?
- What goal is achieved by the choice?
- Who makes the choice?
- Can the choice be more efficient?



Macro vs. Micro

- ◉ Scope of the choices
- ◉ (see page 8 in book)



- MICRO

- Individuals, firms, small markets

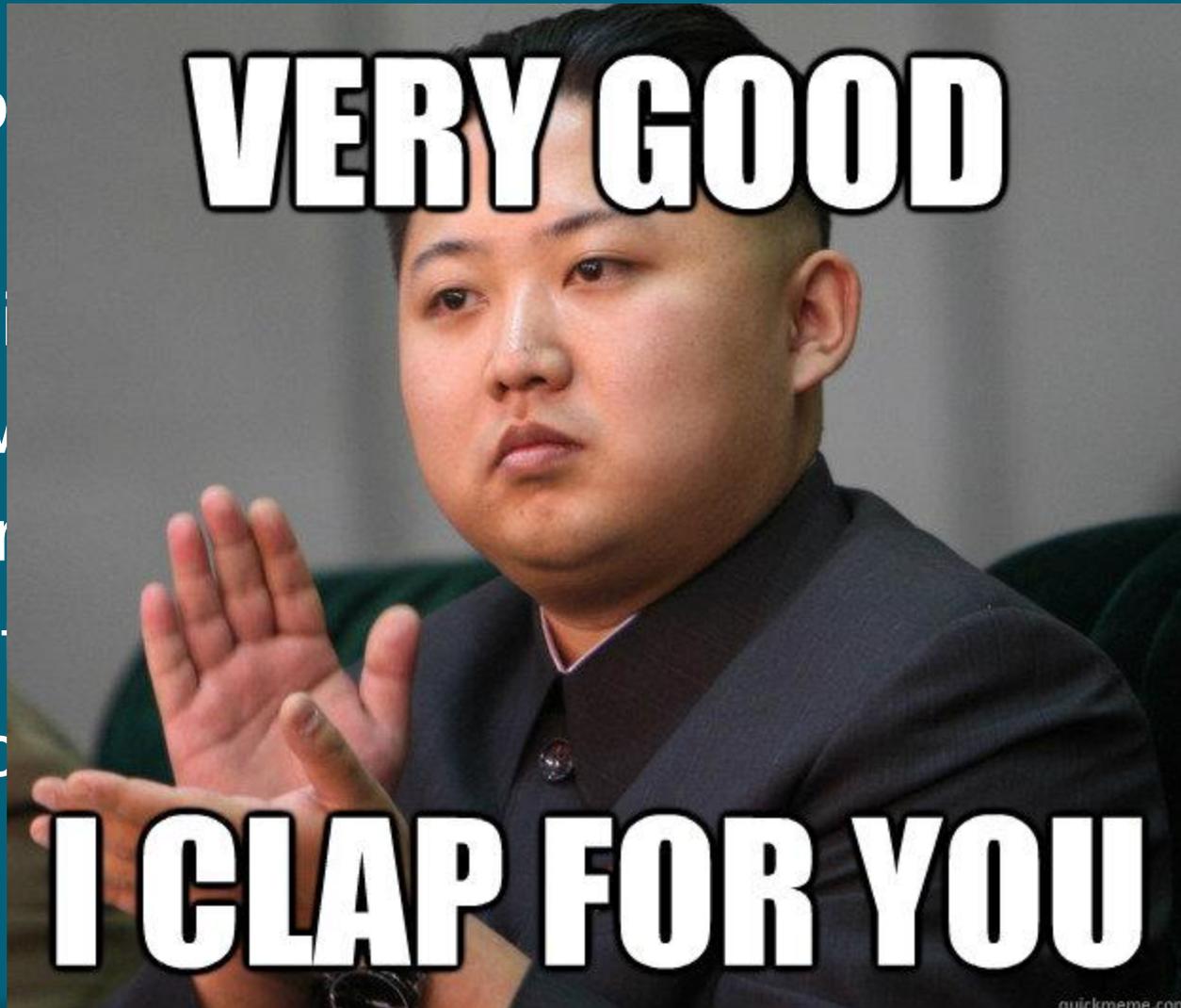


- MACRO

- National/international in scope
- Governments and countries

Micro or Macro?

- Inco
- Job
- Sett
- How
- Inter
- Cost
- Stoc



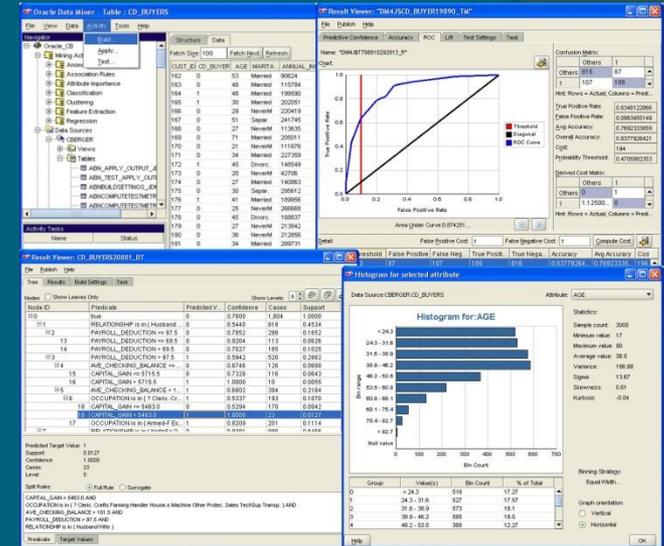
Positive vs. Normative

Positive economics

- Study of what IS
- Uses data to describe current situations or theories

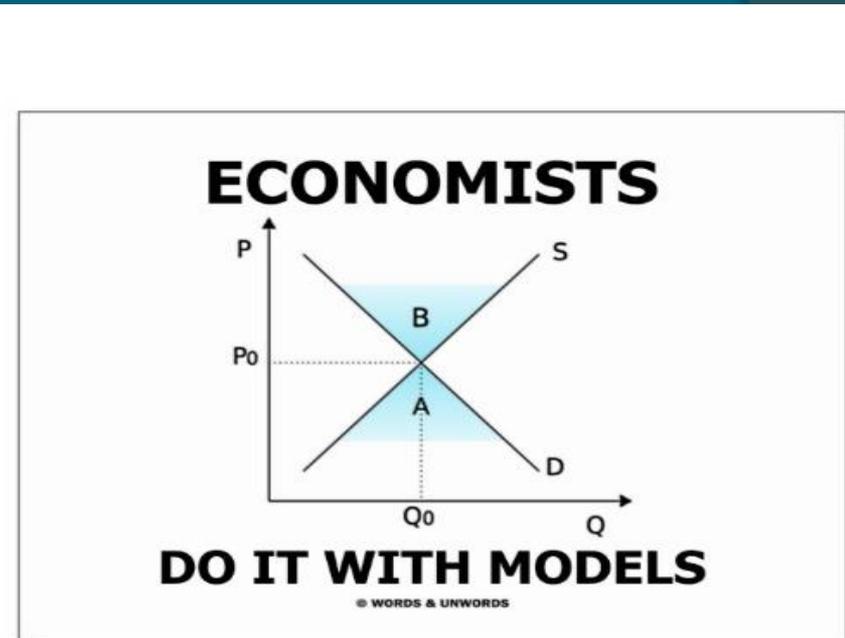
Normative Economics

- Study of what COULD be
- Policies...what SHOULD be done?



Economic Models

- Many theories based on MODELS, NOT real life
- CETERIS PARIBUS!!!!!!!
 - All else held constant
 - Limits the “what ifs....”



Rational Decision Making

- Most models assume people are rational
 - Weigh correct costs/benefits before decisions
 - Requires information
 - Requires MARGINAL THINKING

Scarcity, Choice, and Opportunity Cost

- *Human wants are unlimited, but resources are not - SCARCITY.*

Three basic questions must be answered in order to understand an economic system:

What gets produced?

How is it produced?

Who gets what is produced?

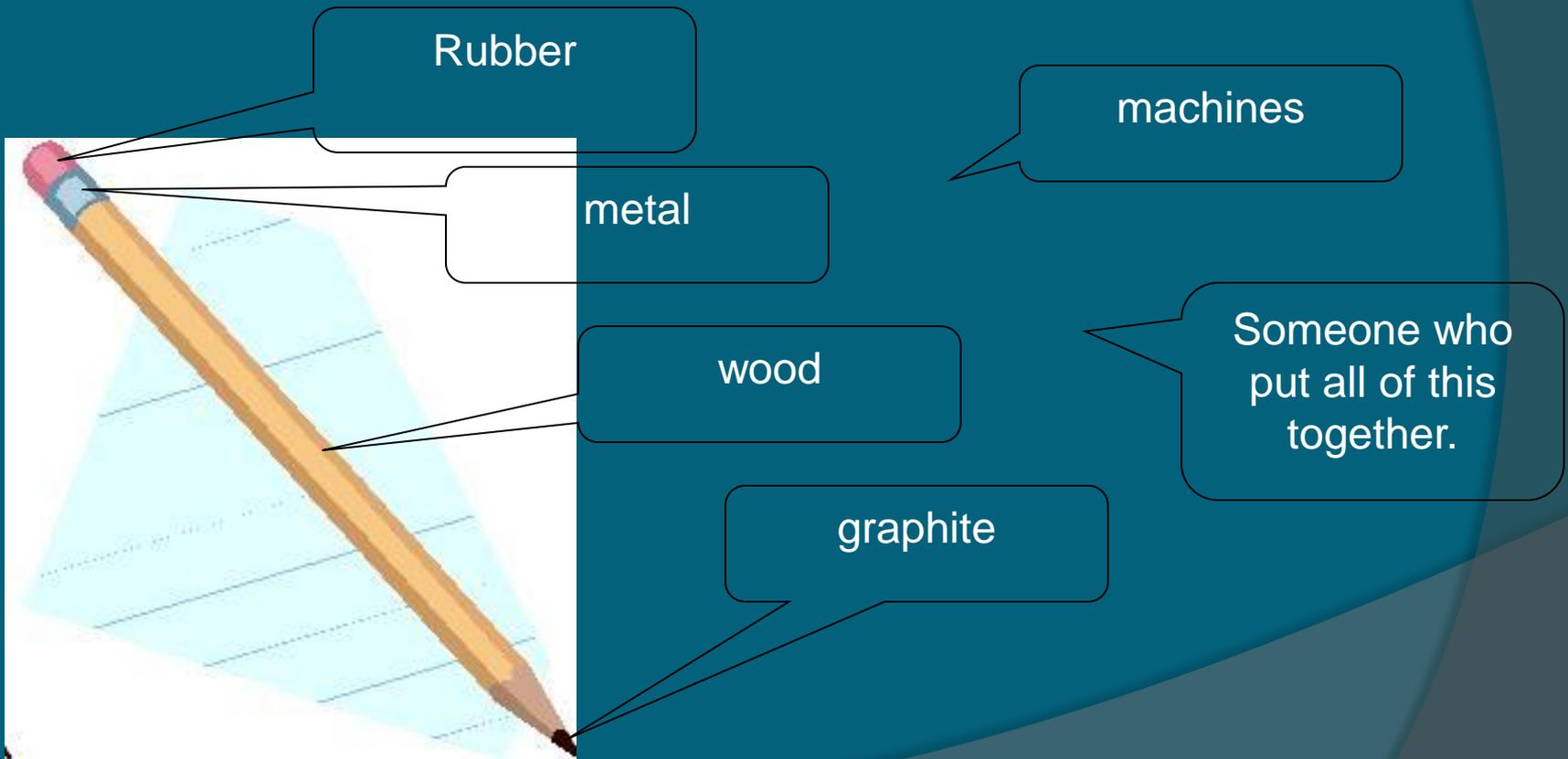
Factors of Production (Productive Resources)

Factors of Production

- What went into making this?



What went into this?



4 Categories of Productive Resources (Factors of Production)

LAND

- Natural resources
- wood, rubber, graphite, land, animals

CAPITAL

- A produced good used in the production of another good
- Machines, computers, buildings, etc

LABOR

- Human resources, people
- MENTAL and PHYSICAL
- Sometimes referred to as Human Capital

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- The person or group responsible for putting the other 3 together to produce something

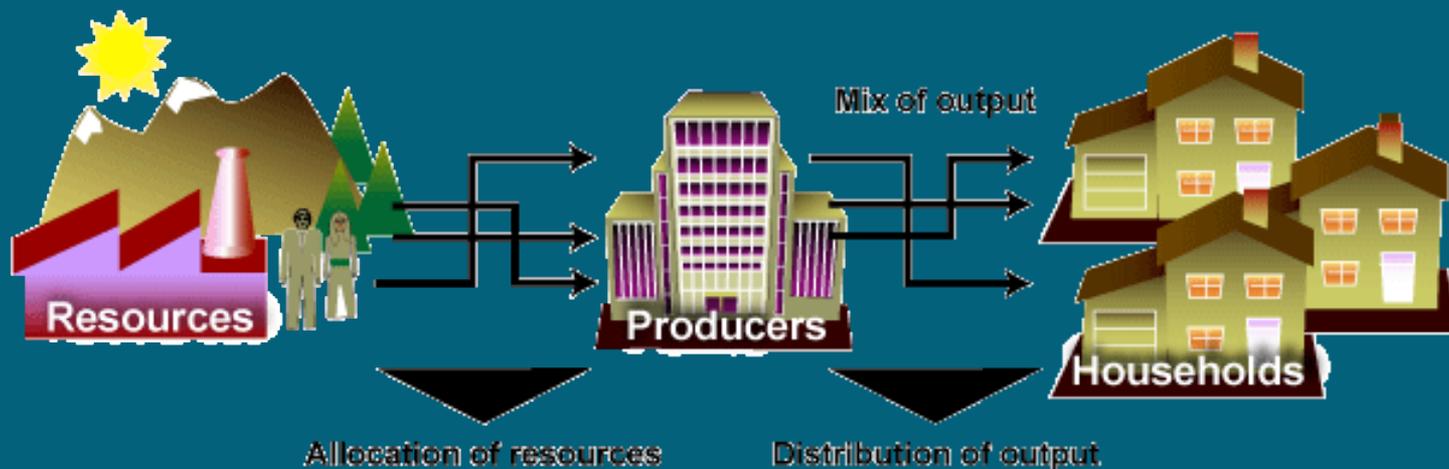
Scarcity, Choice, and Opportunity Cost

The three basic questions:

1. What gets produced?

2. How is it produced?

3. Who gets what is produced?



- Every society has some system or mechanism that transforms that society's scarce resources into useful goods and services.

Economic Systems

⦿ Market/Capitalism

- 3 basic questions answered by market

⦿ Command/Communism

- 3 basic questions answered by central authority



PURE forms of each system are rare.

MOST economic systems are MIXED w/ elements of both

Scarcity

- Basic problem of ALL economics
- Unlimited wants/needs, limited resources
- Is an item scarce? Ask two questions:
 - Is it limited in quantity?
 - Is it desirable for multiple uses?
 - If yes to both, it's scarce.
- Is everything scarce?



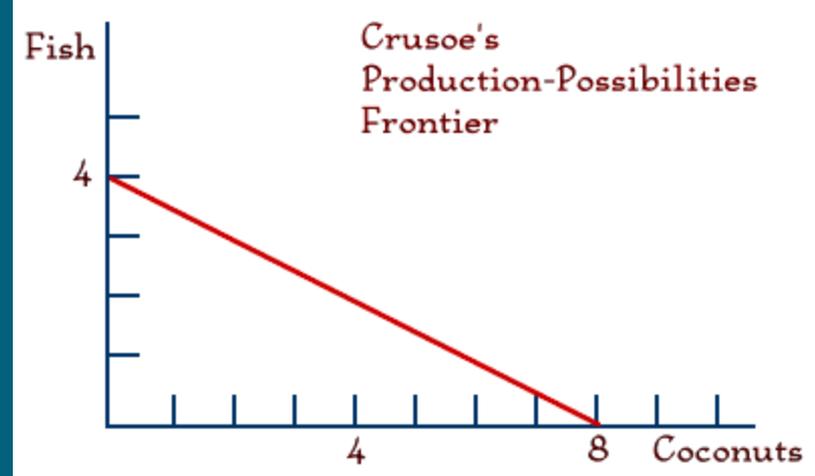
Opportunity Cost

- Results from scarcity
- Opp. Cost is the thing GIVEN UP in choice
 - It is the **NEXT BEST** alternative
- Mall food court example
- **NEXT BEST!!!!!!!**



Production Possibilities Curve (PPC)

PPC



- ⦿ a graph that shows the trade-off between **two** production options
 - A visual representation of OPPORTUNITY COSTS
- ⦿ 2 Assumptions:
 - The company/country is ONLY producing the two goods on the graph
 - The company/country desires to use ALL of their resources

PPC – an example

- Suppose a country makes Pencils and Pens.
- If they devoted ALL of their resources to pencils, they could make 500 a day
-to pens, they could make 300 a day

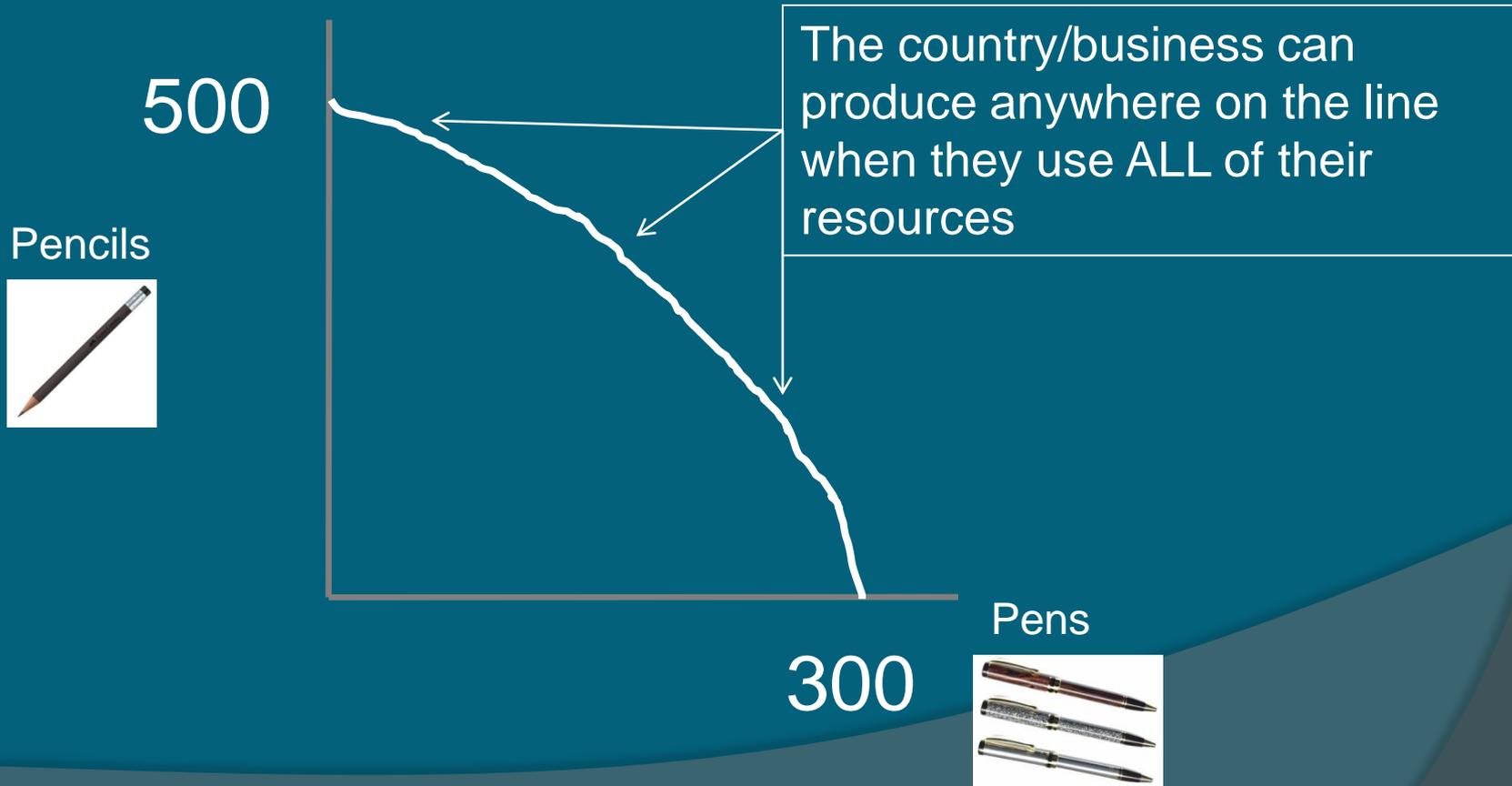


500

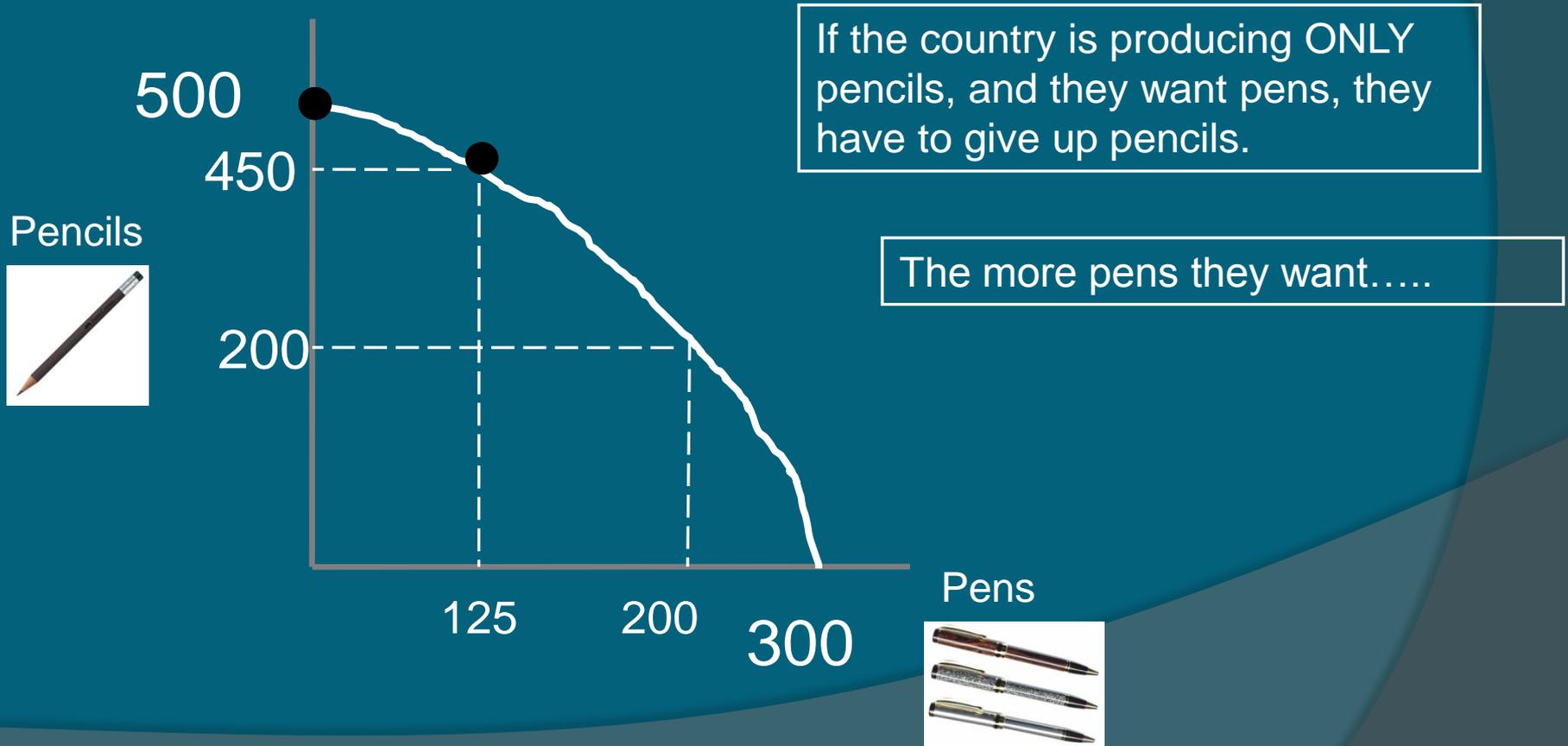


300

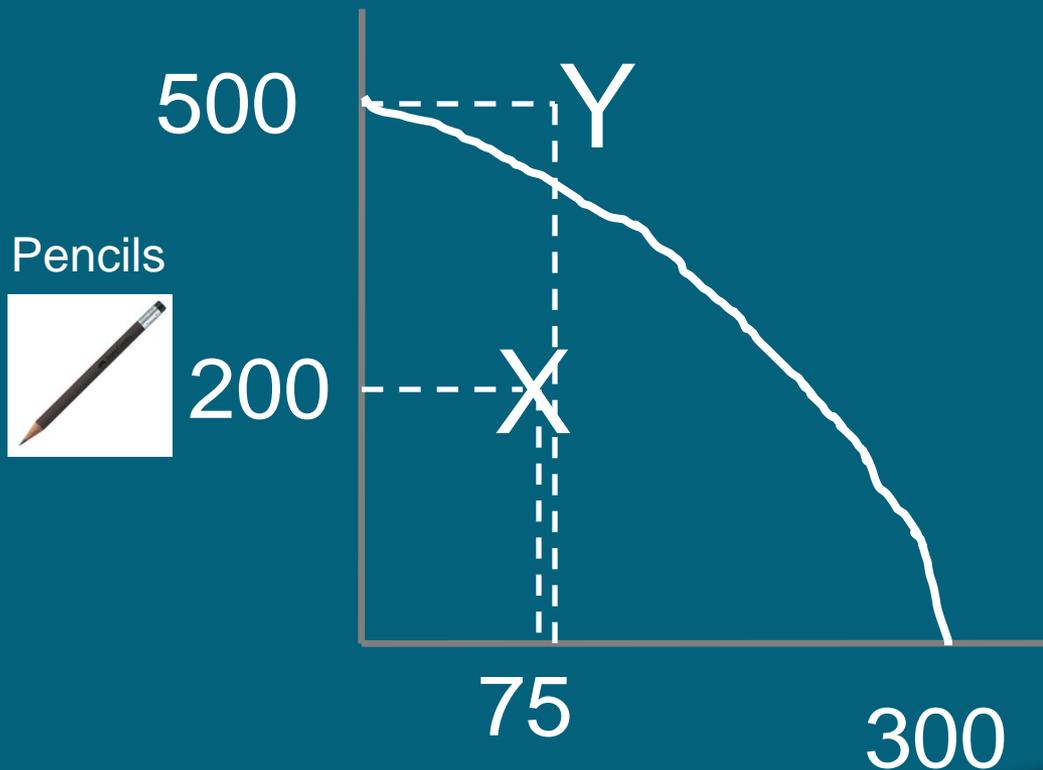
PPC – an example



PPC – an example



PPC – an example

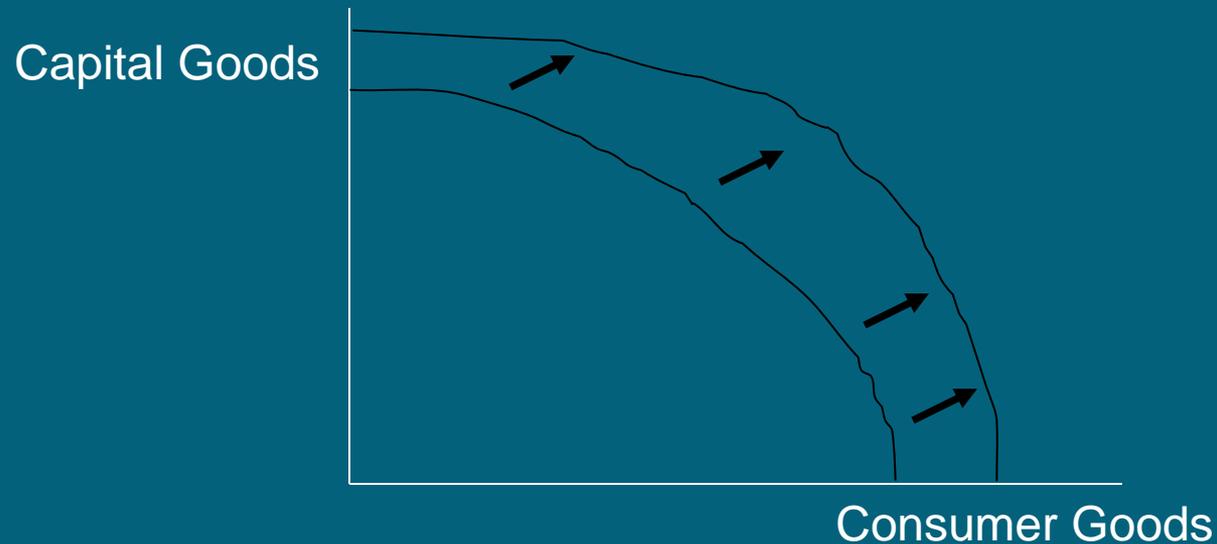


At point X, the country or business is producing below its possibilities and is **INEFFICIENT**

At point Y, the country or business is producing beyond its possibilities and is **NON-SUSTAINABLE**.



Economic Growth



- Not 1 magical thing, combination of several factors
- Increasing overall productivity is key